

582-35

(54)

WAL



582 35 (54) ~~area~~

white -



*With the Authors' Compliments*

# A CATALOGUE

OF THE

## FERNS INDIGENOUS TO CEYLON

According to the Nomenclature of the 'Synopsis Filicum' of Hooker & Baker.

WITH NOTES, BY G. W.

*Ernest Wall  
F. L. S. F. R. A. S.*



LONDON:

PRINTED BY EDWARD NEWMAN, 9, DEVONSHIRE STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

—  
1873.



## P R E F A C E.

---

SINCE the publication of Dr. Thwaites' 'Enumeratio,' several species, not previously discovered in Ceylon, have been added to the list of indigenous Ferns; and of those specified therein the names of several have been revised in the 'Synopsis Filicum,' the latest of Sir W. Hooker's works, the nomenclature of which is adopted in the herbarium at Kew. A complete list, comprising all the species hitherto discovered, according to the nomenclature in use at the great National Herbarium, seemed therefore desirable. The present little work is intended to supply this desideratum. It is further adapted to the use and convenience of the Ceylon botanist by notes and remarks on such of the species as present features of particular interest.

The habitats are nearly all given from the writer's own actual experience, and are therefore in many instances different from those mentioned in Dr. Thwaites' 'Enumeratio.' These were no doubt perfectly accurate at the time they were written, but it is probable the coffee-planter's axe has cleared away all traces of some of those old habitats, and other additional ones have been discovered. For the information contained in the Notes the writer is indebted to the Director of the Kew Royal Gardens for the access kindly afforded him to the copious suites of specimens there classified, and especially to Mr. Baker's kind and ready assistance in his references to the Herbarium. The writer feels that any acknowledgment of these favours would be incomplete if it did not comprise a record of the results for the use of other inquirers who may not be able to avail themselves of the advantages so generously afforded to him.



## CONTENTS.

---

	Page
LIST OF GENERA OF FERNS - - - - -	iv
LIST OF SPECIES OF FERNS INDIGENOUS IN CEYLON, WITH REFERENCES TO HOOKER AND BAKER'S 'SYNOPSIS FILICUM,' THWAITES' 'ENUMERATIO PLANTARUM,' AND BEDDOME'S TWO WORKS ON THE FERNS OF BRITISH INDIA AND OF SOUTHERN INDIA - - - - -	(Table)
NOTES ON CERTAIN SPECIES OF CEYLON FERNS - - - - -	1
LIST OF DR. THWAITES' ADDENDA TO HIS 'ENUMERATIO' - - - - -	11
LIST OF SPECIES OF FERNS PECULIAR TO CEYLON - - - - -	11
EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS - - - - -	12
POSTSCRIPT - - - - -	13

## LIST OF THE GENERA OF FERNS.

1 <i>Platyzoma</i>	26 <i>Casscbecra</i>	52 <i>Gymnogramme</i>
2 <i>Gleichenia</i>	27 <i>Onychium</i>	53 <i>Brainea</i>
3 <i>Thyrsopteris</i>	28 <i>Llavea</i>	54 <i>Meniscium</i>
4 <i>Cyathea</i>	29 <i>Cryptogramme</i>	55 <i>Antrophyum</i>
5 <i>Hemitelia</i>	30 <i>Pellœa</i>	56 <i>Vittaria</i>
6 <i>Alsophila</i>	31 <i>Pteris</i>	57 <i>Tænitis</i>
7 <i>Diacalpe</i>	32 <i>Ceratopteris</i>	58 <i>Deymoglossum</i>
8 <i>Matonia</i>	33 <i>Lomaria</i>	59 <i>Hemionitis</i>
9 <i>Onoclea</i>	34 <i>Blechnum</i>	60 <i>Acrostichum</i>
10 <i>Hypoderris</i>	35 <i>Sadleria</i>	61 <i>Platycerium</i>
11 <i>Woodsia</i>	36 <i>Woodwardia</i>	62 <i>Osmunda</i>
12 <i>Sphaeropteris</i>	37 <i>Doodia</i>	63 <i>Todea</i>
13 <i>Dicksonia</i>	38 <i>Asplenium</i>	64 <i>Schizæa</i>
14 <i>Deparia</i>	39 <i>Actiniopteris</i>	65 <i>Anemia</i>
15 <i>Loxsoma</i>	40 <i>Allantodia</i>	66 <i>Mohria</i>
16 <i>Hymenophyllum</i>	41 <i>Scolopendrium</i>	67 <i>Trochopteris</i>
17 <i>Trichomanes</i>	42 <i>Didymochlæna</i>	68 <i>Lygodium</i>
18 <i>Davallia</i>	43 <i>Aspidium</i>	69 <i>Angiopteris</i>
19 <i>Cystopteris</i>	44 <i>Nephrodium</i>	70 <i>Marattia</i>
20 <i>Lindsaya</i>	45 <i>Nephrolepis</i>	71 <i>Danœa</i>
20* <i>Dictyoxiphium</i>	46 <i>Oleandra</i>	72 <i>Kaulfussia</i>
21 <i>Adiantum</i>	47 <i>Fadyenia</i>	73 <i>Ophioglossum</i>
22 <i>Ochropteris</i>	48 <i>Polypodium</i>	74 <i>Helminthostachys</i>
23 <i>Lonchitis</i>	49 <i>Jamesonia</i>	75 <i>Botrychium</i>
24 <i>Hypolepis</i>	50 <i>Nothochlæna</i>	
25 <i>Cheilanthes</i>	51 <i>Monogramme</i>	

Those in *Italics* are not represented in Ceylon.

# FERNS INDIGENOUS IN CEYLON.

Note.—The numbers in the first column of references to Hooker & Baker's 'Synopsis Filicum' are those of the species, not of the pages. The numbers in the first column of references to Dr. Thwaites' 'Enumeratio', refer to the pages of that work. Those in the second column are the Ceylon Herbarium, or C. P. numbers. The letters B & S, in the first column of references to Major Beddome's works, distinguish between his 'Ferns of British India' and his 'Ferns of Southern India'; and the numbers in the second column refer to the Plates of those works. The word "Idem," in the second, third and fourth columns, signifies that the species is there described by the same name as that in the first column; otherwise the synonym under which it is described is specified.

## Sub-ORDER 1. GLEICHENIACEÆ. GENUS 2. GLEICHENIA.

NO.	SPECIES.	Hooker's Species <i>Filicum</i> .		Thwaites' <i>Enumeratio.</i>		Beddome's <i>Ferns of British &amp; Southern India.</i>		HABITAT, ETC.
		VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL. [PLATE]	
23	G. (MERTENSIA) DICHOTOMA Willd.	1	12	G. Hermanni, Br.	379	Idem -	C. P. 3106	
		1	11	G. Rufinervis, Mart.				Extremely abundant at all elevations. Scrambles over small shrubs in the open.
		1	13	G. Klotschii, Hk.				
		1	10	G. Ferruginea, Bl.				

## Sub-ORDER 2. POLYPODIACEÆ. GENUS 4. CYATHEA.

1	C. SINUATA - - <i>Hk. &amp; Gr.</i>	1	15	Idem	396	Idem -	3052	S   259   Idem	Small tree-fern, 3 to 5 ft. high. Forests of the Southern Province.
3	C. HOOKERI - - <i>Thwaites.</i>				396	Idem - -	3722		Small tree-fern, 5 to 7 ft. high. Forests of the Southern Province.

## GENUS 5. HEMITELIA.

16	H. (AMPHICOSMIA) WALKERÆ <i>Hook.</i>	1	24	Cyathea Walkeræ	396	Cyathea Walkeræ	3053	S   261   Cyathea Walkeræ	Large tree-fern, 10 to 20 ft. high. Abundant in the forests of the Central Province, 3000 to 6000 ft.
----	---------------------------------------	---	----	-----------------	-----	-----------------	------	---------------------------	---

## GENUS 6. ALSOPHILA.

52	A. CRINITA - - <i>Hook.</i>	1	54	Idem	396	Idem -	1401	S   59   Idem	Large tree-fern, 10 to 20 ft. high. Abundant in the forests of the Central Province, 4500 to 6000 ft.
58	A. GRABRA - - <i>Blume.</i>	1	51	Idem	396	A. Gigantea, <i>Wall.</i>	S   60   Idem		Large-fronded tree of low stature. Not common in forests of the Central Province, at 3000 to 5000 ft.

## GENUS 7. DIACALPE.

1	D. ASPIDIODES - - <i>Blume.</i>	1	59	Idem	396	Idem - -	3282	S   257   Idem	Scarce at Blackpool, Newera Ellia. Abundant at Kooronla Oya, Maturattoo. Terraneous. Dies off during the N.E. monsoon.
---	---------------------------------	---	----	------	-----	----------	------	----------------	--

## GENUS 13. DICKSONIA.

27	D. SCABRA - - <i>Wall.</i>	1	80	Idem	389	D. Deltoidea, <i>Ilk.</i>	1397	S   258   Dennstaedtia Deltoidea, <i>Moore</i>	Abundant at elevations above 5000 ft. in the Central Province. Terraneous.
----	----------------------------	---	----	------	-----	---------------------------	------	--	--

## GENUS 16. HYMENOPHYLLUM.

8	H. EMERSUM - - <i>Baker</i>			New species	Addenda -	3360	S   267   H. Polyanthus, <i>Sir.</i>	[See Appendix]	On trees in the forests of the Southern Province, 2000 to 4000 ft.
---	-----------------------------	--	--	-------------	-----------	------	--------------------------------------	----------------	--

Hooker & Baker's Synopsis <i>Filicium</i> .				Hooker's Species <i>Filicium</i> .				Thwaites' <i>Enumeration</i> .				Beddome's <i>Ferns of British &amp; Southern India</i> .				HABITAT, ETC.	
NO.	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PLATE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PLATE	SPECIES.		
11	H. EXSERTUM - - - <i>Wall.</i>	1	109	Idem - - pl. 38	397	Idem - -	1390	S	9	Idem						On wet rocks in the forests of the Central Province, 2000 to 5000 ft. Common.	
18	H. POLYANTHOS - - - <i>Sw.</i>	1	106	Idem	397	Idem	3279, 3360	B	280	Idem						The typical form is rare. I have found it only at Ramhodde, 4000 to 5000 ft., on trees and rocks in the forest. <i>Var.</i> Blumeanum is common on the Peacock, at Matale, and in the forests of the Southern Province, where it attains a very large size on wet rocks. Dies off during N.E. monsoon.	
21	H. JAVANICUM - - - <i>Spr.</i>															Abundant on rocks and trees in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, above 2500 ft.	
70	H. NEESII - - - <i>Hook.</i>	1	99	Idem	397	H. Crispatum, <i>Wall.</i> 1394, 1395		S	207	H. Crispatum, <i>Wall.</i>						Common on rocks and trees in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, above 3000 ft.	
10	T. MOTLEYI - - - <i>V. &amp; B.</i>	1		New species	3972	Addenda -	3972	B	183	T. Henzaianse, <i>Hk.</i>						Not uncommon on trees in the forests of the Southern Provinces, 2000 to 3000 ft.	
14*	T. EXIGUUM - - - <i>Bed.</i>			New species		Addenda -	3957	B	275	Hym. Exiguum, <i>Bud.</i>						On rocks and trees in the forests of Telgamma, also in Southern Province, 2000 to 4000 ft.	
20	T. MUSCOIDES - - - <i>Sw.</i>	1	117	Idem	397	Idem - -	2986	S	6	T. Neilgherriense, <i>Bl.</i>						Common on rocks in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, about 4000 ft.	
21	T. PARVULUM - - <i>Poiret</i>	1	118	Idem - - pl. 39		Addenda -	3991	B	179	Idem						Not uncommon on rocks in the forests of the Southern Province, about 3000 ft.	
24	T. PROLIFERUM - - - <i>Bl.</i>	1	118	Idem - - pl. 39	397	Idem - -	3829	S	262	Idem						On rocks and trees in the forests about Hewissa; also at Ambagamo, <i>Thw.</i>	
27	T. DIGITATUM - - - <i>Sw.</i>	1	119	Idem	397	Hym. Corticola, <i>Hk.</i>		S	264	Trich. Corticola, <i>Hk.</i>						On trees in the forests of the Southern Provinces, 3000 to 4000 ft.	
42	T. INTRAMARGINALE <i>Hk. &amp; Gr.</i>	1	120	Idem	397	Idem - -	3361	S	208	Idem						Ambagamo district, <i>Thw.</i>	
46	T. PALLIDUM - - - <i>Bl.</i>	1	139	Idem - - pl. 40	397	T. Glaucofuscum, <i>Hk.</i>	3330	S	263	T. Glaucofuscum, <i>Hk.</i>						On trees in the forests of the Southern Province, 3000 to 4000 ft.	
48	T. FILICULA - - - <i>Bory</i>	1	124	Idem	397	Idem - -	2985	B	283	Idem						Common on rocks and trees in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, above 2000 ft.	
49	T. PYXIDIFERUM - - <i>L.</i>	1	124	Idem						Included with T. <i>Proliferum</i>	S	7	T. Filicula			Top of Telgamma Pass, Kallibokka; and in forests of the Southern Province; on wet rocks.	
70	T. RIGIDUM - - - <i>Sw.</i>	1	133	Idem	397	Idem - -	1396	S	8	Idem						Common in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, above 4000 ft.	
GENUS 18. DAVALLIA.																	
6	D. (HUMATA) PEDATA <i>J. Sm.</i>	1	154	Idem - - pl. 45	388	Idem - -	1383	S	12	Humata Pedata, <i>J. Sm.</i>						Common on rocks and trees in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, above 1500 ft.	
7	D. (,,,) VESTITA - <i>Bl.</i>	1	156	Idem - - pl. 41	388	Idem - -	3068	S	253	Humata Vestita, <i>Bl.</i>						Ambawella Forest, below Hackgalla, about 5000 ft., on trees.	

20	D. (LIECOSTEGIA) PULCHRA <i>Don</i>	1	160	Idem -	3288	S	10	Aerophorus Pulcher, <i>Don</i>	In the Hunasgiria, Wattakelly and Etangwella forests, 3000 to 5000 ft., on rocks.			
22	D. ( , ) AFFRINIS <i>Hk.</i>	1	158	Idem -	389	Idem -	1384	S	252	Aerophorus Affinis, <i>Moore</i>	On rocks and trees in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces. Common about 3000 to 4000 ft.	
24	D. ( , ) TRICHO- NOIDES <i>Hk.</i>		New species		Addenda -	3903	B	178	Idem		On Abbey Rocks, Moorowa Corle, 5000 ft.	
27	D. (ODONTOLOMA) REPENS <i>Hk. &amp; Gr. Desv.</i>	1	175	D. Boryana, <i>Pr.</i>	388	Lindsæa Repens, <i>Thw.</i>	209	Lindsæa Repens, <i>Thw.</i>	Singhe Raja forest, <i>Thw.</i>			
31	D. (PROSAPTIA) EMERSONI <i>Hk. &amp; Gr.</i>	1	161	Idem	389	Idem -	1389	S	214	<i>vvar.</i> Minor	Matale, <i>Gardner</i> .	
32	D. ( , ) CONTIGUA <i>Sw.</i>	1	161	Idem	389	Idem -	3069	S	20	Idem	On rocks and trees in the forests of the Southern Province, 2000 to 4000 ft.	
40	D. ELEGANS - - - <i>Sw.</i>	1	164	Idem.	389	Idem -	3078	S	19	Idem	Common on rocks and trees in the forests of the Central Province, above 5000 ft.	
47	D. BULLATA - - - <i>Wall.</i>	1	169	Idem -	pl. 50	Addenda -	3927	S	18	Idem	On rocks, Vicarton and East Matale, at 2000 to 3000 ft.	
57	D. (MICROLEPPA) STRIGOSA <i>Sw.</i>	1	173	D. Khasyana pl. 47 & D. Polyopodioides [57]	389	Idem -	1386	S	255	Microlepia Strigosa, <i>Moore</i>	Terraneous. Common in forests of the Central Province, 2000 to 4000 ft.	
58	D. ( , ) PLATYPHYLLA <i>Don</i>	1	173	D. Lonzchitidea, <i>Wall.</i> pl. 46	389	Idem -	3277	S	13	Miero. Platiphylla, <i>Moore</i>	Rangbodde, in forest, 3500 ft., growing with D. Majuscula. Terraneous, 8 to 12 ft. high. Rare. Probably dies off part of the year.	
60	D. ( , ) MAJUSCULA <i>Loire</i>		New species		438	D. Proxima, <i>Bl.</i>	254	Micro. Proxima, <i>Bl.</i>	Rangbodde, with D. Platiphylla. Rare. Probably dies off during part of the year.			
64	D. ( , ) HIRTA <i>Kf.</i>	1	181	Idem	389	Idem -	3272	S	256	Microlepia Hirta, <i>Kauf.</i>	Terraneous. In forests of Oodapusselawa and Telgamnta, 4000 ft.	
65	D. ( , ) SPELUNCE <i>Baker</i>	1	181	D. Polypodioid., <i>Don</i>	389	D. Polypodioides, <i>Don</i> 1387-8	S	15	Miero. Polypodioides <i>Prns/</i>	Common at all elevations below 3000 ft., on shady banks in Central, Western and Southern Provinces. In hedges at Kelani.		
74	D. (STENOLOMA) TENUIFOLIA <i>Sw.</i>	1	186	Idem	389	Idem -	983	S	16	Idem	Abundant on moist banks above 3000 ft., in the Central Province.	
GENUS 20. LINDSAYA.												
7	L. CULTRATA - - - <i>Sw.</i>	1	203	Idem	388	Idem -	3070	S	23	Idem	Common on rocks and moist banks about Newera Ellia, and at high elevations in the forests of the Central Province. Delicious perfume when drying.	
16	L. FLABELLULATA - - <i>Dry.</i>	1	211	Idem -	388	Idem -	3311	S	216	Idem	Not uncommon in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces. Terraneous.	
17	L. TRAPEZIFORMIS - - <i>Dry.</i>	1	214	Idem <i>Ricidi</i>	388	L. Caudata, <i>Ilk.</i>	217	I. Caudata, <i>Ilk.</i>	24	I. Tenera, <i>Dry.</i>	Very abundant in some forests of the Southern Province; also on the Peacock. Terraneous.	
28	L. (ISOLOMA) WALKERÆ <i>Hk.</i>	1	209	Idem -	pl. 69	388	Idem -	1379	S	215	Idem	In swamps in the Hinidooon Corle.

Hooker & Baker's Synopsis Filicum.				Beddome's Terms of British & Southern India.			
No.		Species.		Thwaites' Species Filicium.		Thwaites' Enumeratio.	
VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	SPECIES.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PLATE
37	L. (SYNAPHEBIUM) NITENS Bl.	1 222 L. Recurvata, <i>Wall.</i> pl. 70	388 Idem - - 982	S 27	Selzizoloma Recurvatum, <i>Moore</i>	Beddome's Terms of British & Southern India.	HABITAT, ETC.
		223 L. Propinqua, <i>Hk.</i> pl. 66					
		224 L. Obtusa, <i>J. Sm.</i>					
41	L. (SCHIZOLOMA) LANCEOLATA Lab.	1 220 L. Ensifolia, <i>Sw.</i> 1382	L. Ensifolia, <i>Sw.</i> 1382	S 25	Schizoloma Ensifolium, <i>J. Sm.</i>	Common in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, at low elevations. Terreneous.	
		219 L. Griffithiana, <i>Hk.</i> pl. 68		B 29	Schizoloma Griffithianum, <i>Hk.</i>	Very common in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, at low elevations. Terreneous.	
		219 L. Pentaphylla, <i>Hk.</i> pl. 67					
44	L. (,,,) HETEROPHYLLA Dry.	1 223 Idem	Addenda - 3861	S 26	Selzizoloma Heterophylla, <i>J. Sm.</i>	Hantane Peak, Kegalla. Rare. Terreneous. Probably dies off during the N.E. monsoon.	
				S 206	L. Heterophylla, <i>Bed.</i>		
GENUS 21. ADIANTUM.							
3	A. LUNULATUM - - <i>Burm.</i>	2 11 Idem	387 Idem - - 1323	S 1	Idem	Common on old walls about Kandy and Central Province. Very abundant on the Eastern Ranges down to Bintenne.	
		12 A. Deflectens, <i>Moore</i>					
		12 A. Dolabiforme, <i>Hk.</i>					
5	A. CAUDATUM - - - <i>L.</i>	2 13 Idem	387 Idem - - 978	S 2	Idem	Extremely abundant in the Central, Western and Southern Provinces, up to 2000 ft. On rocks, walls and dry banks. A. Rhizophorum at Matale and Kurunagalla.	
		12 A. Rhizophorum, <i>Sw.</i> pl. 80	A. Rhizophorum, <i>Sw.</i> 3102				
		14 A. Edgworthii, <i>Hk.</i> pl. 81					
41	A. CAPILLUS-VENERIS - <i>L.</i>	2 36 Idem	387 Idem - - 1324	S 4	Idem	On wet rocks about Hackgalla.	
57	A. HISPIDULUM - - - <i>Sw.</i>	2 31 Idem	387 Idem - - 1325	S 3	Idem	Common in the forests of the Central Province, up to 4000 ft. Terreneous, and on rocks.	
58	A. FLABELLULATUM - - <i>L.</i>	2 30 Idem	387 Idem - - 3390	S 218	Idem	Ouvah District, <i>Thw.</i>	
GENUS 25. CHEILANTHES.							
21	C. MYSURENSIS - - <i>Wall.</i>	2 94 Idem - pl. 100	387 Idem - - 1320	S 190	Idem	On rocks and banks, Rattotta, Matale, Happoottella and Ouvah, at low elevations.	
		95 C. Chmsana pl. 106					
26	C. THWAITESII - - <i>Kuhn</i>	2 89 C. Varians, <i>Hk.</i> pl. 103	387 C. Varians, <i>Hk.</i> 1321	S 189	C. Varians, <i>Hk.</i>	Kurunagalla and Kallupalune, <i>Thw.</i>	
35	C. TENUIFOLIA - - - <i>Sw.</i>	2 82 Idem - pl. 87	387 Idem - - 1322	S 188	Idem	On rocks and banks, Western Province. Grows in great beauty on Pattawella Rock, near Colombo.	
53	C. (ALEURITOPTERIS) FARINOSA <i>Klf.</i>	2 77 Idem	387 Idem - - 2987	S 191	Idem	On rocks in the highest forests of the Central Province.—Silver Fern.	
GENUS 30. PELLAEA.							
7	P. (CHEILOPLECTON) GERANIFOLIA, <i>Fée</i>	2 132 Idem	386 Pteris Geranifolia, <i>Haddi</i> 3103	S 37	Pteris Geranifolia, <i>Haddi</i>	Very common on rocks and walls, up to 4000 ft. Mattooratto, Ambawella, Ouvah.	
25	P. (ALLOSORUS) BOIVINI <i>Hk.</i>	2 147 Idem - pl. 118	386 Pteris Boivini, <i>Hk.</i> 3563	S 36	Pteris Boivini, <i>Hk.</i>	Summit of Wattakelly Hill. Terreneous. Probably dies off during part of the year.	



Hooker & Baker's Synopsis Filicum.				Beddome's Ferns of British & Southern India.			
NO.	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	Hooker's Species Filicum.	Tinwates' Enumeratio.	VOL.	PLATE
				SPECIES.	SPECIES.		SPECIES.
4	A. ENSIFORME - - - Wall.	3	89	Idem	383 Idem - - 1334	S 125	Idem
42	A. NORMALE - - - Don	3	139	A. Multijugum, <i>Wall.</i> pl. 188	384 Idem - - 1005	S 133	Idem
50	A. WIGHTIANUM - - - Wall.	3	105	Idem - - pl. 167	383 Idem - - 1070	S 126	Idem
59	A. VULCANICUM - - - Bl.	3	106	A. Longipes, <i>Fir</i>	Dr. T. includes this with A. Wightianum		Not figured
			102	Idem			
			107	A. Heterodon, <i>Mott.</i>			
			108	A. Walkerie, <i>Hk.</i> pl. 163			
61	A. TENERUM - - - <i>Forst.</i>	3	117	Idem	383 A. Elongatum, <i>Sir.</i> 1007	S 224	A. Elongatum, <i>Sir.</i>
64	A. ERECTUM - - - <i>Bory</i>	3	126	Idem	383 Idem - - 3141	S 135	A. Brasiliense, <i>Raddi</i>
65	A. PERSICIFOLIUM - - <i>J. Sm.</i>	3	109	Idem var. $\beta$ . <i>Latifolium</i>	383 Idem - - 3461	S 128	Idem
94	A. FALCATUM - - - <i>Lam.</i>	3	160	Idem C. P. 1080	384 A. Caudatum, <i>Forst.</i> 1339	S 143	A. Caudatum, <i>Forst.</i>
95	A. CAUDATUM - - <i>Forst.</i>	3	152	Idem C. P. 1081	384 A. Falcatum, <i>Lam.</i> 3140		?
	A. GARDNERI - - - <i>Baker</i>		?		384 A. Macrophyllum, <i>Sir.</i> 1340		?
100	A. FORMOSUM - - <i>Willd.</i>	3	143	Idem	384 Idem	S 136	Idem
102	A. RESECTUM - - <i>Smith</i>	3	130	Idem	383 Idem - 427, 3269, 1336-8	S 132	Idem
104	A. HETEROCARPUM - - <i>Wall.</i>	3	132	Idem - pl. 175	383 Idem - - 1006	S 131	Idem
105	A. PLANICAULE - - <i>Wall.</i>	3	163	Idem - pl. 200	384 Idem - - 3289	S 139	Idem
125	A. FURCATUM - - <i>Thunb.</i>	3	165	Idem - pl. 202	384 Idem - - 3497	S 144	Idem
126	A. AFTINE - - - <i>Sir.</i>	3	169	A. Spathulatum, <i>Sm.</i> 170 <i>J. Sm.</i>	384 A. Spathulatum, <i>Sm.</i> 2905, 1341	S 226	A. Spathulatum, <i>J. Sm.</i>
127	A. NITIDUM - - - <i>Sir.</i>	3	172	Idem - pl. 203	Dr. T. transfers this plant to A. Nitidum		
128	A. LASERPITHIUM <i>Lam.</i>	3	171	Idem - pl. 203	384 Idem - - 1008	S 148	Idem
						149	<i>var. Obtusum</i>
134	A. VARIANS - - <i>Hk. &amp; Gr.</i>	3	192	Idem	384 Idem - - 3139	S 129	Idem
152	A. TENUIFOLIUM - - <i>Don</i>	3	193	Idem	384 Idem - - 3268	S 130	Idem

About Newera Ellia, and Wattakelly Hill, above 5000 ft. On rocks and trees.

Common at elevations above 4000 ft. Terra-neons.

Not common. Forests of the Central Province, above 2000 ft.

Common about Newera Ellia, on rocks about streams.

Not common. Oodawella. Matale, east, on rocks.

Not uncommon in the higher forests of the Central Province.

Common on rocks about Newera Ellia, and the forests above 5000 ft.

Common on rocks, Western and Central Provinces, at low elevations. Pattawella Rock, near Colombo.

Newera Ellia, and higher forests of the Central Province.

Southern Province, on rocks in the forests, above 1500 ft.

Uncommon. On rocks in river-bed, Dooroomadella. East Matale.

Common in the forests of the Central Province, above 2000 ft.; generally on rocks and rocky banks. The large forms in wet swampy spots.

Common on rocks in the forests of the Central Province, above 3000 ft.

Not common. Wattakelly Hill. Vicarton forests, above 3000 ft. On rocks and trees.

Common about Newera Ellia and Hackgalla.

All common, but not distinguished by any constant characters, and therefore the proper habitats cannot be defined for them separately.

Abundant under rocks and large stones, at Mattoorattoor, Ambawella, Ramboldie, 3000 to 5000 ft.

On rocks in the beds of streams, at Newera Ellia. Rare. Dies off in S.W. monsoon.

166	A. (DAREA) RUTTEFOLIUM <i>Kunze</i>	3   206   A. Ruttaefolium, <i>Kunze</i>	384   A. Prolongatum, <i>Hk.</i> 1348	S   138   A. Prolongatum, <i>Hk.</i>	Singhe Raja forest, <i>Thw.</i>
182	A. (ATHYRIUM) HOHENACKERIA- NUM <i>Kunze</i>	3   220   Idem	Addenda - 3867   S   150   Idem	Pittawella, <i>Beckett.</i>	
189	A. (,,,) MACROCARPUM <i>Bl.</i>	3   222   Idem	384   Idem - 1372   S   152   Idem	Not uncommon about Newera Ellia. Terra- neous.	
190	A. (ATHYRIUM) NIGRIPES <i>Bl.</i>	3   222   Idem	384   A. Nigripes - 3067   S   157   A. Nigripes, <i>Mett.</i>	Common in the forests of the Central Province, above 5000 ft. Terraneous.	
194	A. (,,,) ASPIDIODES <i>Schlecht.</i>	3   223   Idem	385   A. Gymnogrammoides, <i>Klotzsch.</i> 385   Idem - 1346   S   156   A. Gymnogrammoi- des, <i>Klotzsch.</i> 1344-5	Common in the forests of the Central Province, above 5000 ft. Terraneous.	
200	A. (DPLAZIUM) LANCEUM <i>Thunb.</i>	3   235   Idem	385   Idem - 1335   S   155   A. Pectinatum, <i>Wall.</i>	Forests of Matale East, and Saffragam, at an ele- vation of 2000 to 3000 ft. Terraneous. Dies off during N.E. monsoon.	
203	A. (,,,) ZEYLANICUM <i>Hk.</i>	3   237   Idem	385   Idem - 3101   S   227   Idem	Forests of Ambagamowa and Kotmallee, <i>Thw.</i>	
217	A. (,,,) SYLVATICUM <i>Presl</i>	3   248   Idem	385   Idem - 1349   S   228   Idem	Common in the forests of the Central Province, at 2000 to 4000 ft. elevation. Terraneous.	
226	A. (,,,) JAPONICUM <i>Thunb.</i>	3   251   A. Schkuhrii, <i>Mett.</i>	385   A. Schkuhrii, <i>Mett.</i> , & Addenda 3100   S   230   Dipl. Schkuhrii, <i>Mett.</i>	Forests of the Central Province, above 3000 ft. Terraneous.	
227	A. (,,,) THWAITESII <i>Br.</i>	3   250   Idem	385   A. Decussatum, <i>Wall.</i> 3951   S   292   Dipl. Decussatum, <i>Wall.</i> C.P. 3951	In the forests about Newera Ellia. Terraneous.	
244	A. (,,,) POLYPODIOIDES <i>Mett</i>	3   257   Idem	385   Idem 1352, 3098   S   291   Idem	In the forests about Newera Ellia. Terraneous.	
246	A. (,,,) MAXIMUM <i>Don</i>	3   248   Included with A. SYL- VATICUM in part, and A. Polypodioides, Note, p. 258	385   Note to A. Polypo- dioides 3532   S   229   Dipl. Decurrens, <i>Beldone</i>	Common in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, at an elevation of 2000 to 4000 ft. Ter- raneous.	
249	A. (,,,) LATIFOLIUM <i>Don</i>	3   258   A. Dilatatum, <i>Hk.</i>	385   A. Dilatatum, <i>Hk.</i> 1350   S   162   Dipl. Dilatatum, <i>Bl.</i>	Common in the forests of the Central Province, 3000 to 5000 ft. Terraneous.	
	A. (,,,) ASSIMILE <i>Endl.</i>		385   A. (Athyr.) Australe, <i>Brack.</i> 1347   B   294   Diplazium Assimile, <i>Endl.</i>	In the forests about Pittawella, Matale, at an elevation of 2000 ft. Terraneous.	
274	A. (ANISOGONIUM) ESCULEN- TUM <i>Presl</i>	3   268   Idem	385   Idem - 3270   S   164   Callipteris Esculenta, <i>Houlst. &amp; Moore</i>	Common in the Western and Central Provinces, at all elevations below 3000 ft. Terraneous.	
275	A. (,,,) SMITHIANUM <i>Baker</i>	New species	385   Addenda - 3990   B   332   Callipteris Smithiana, <i>Baker</i>	In the forests of Odawella and Matale East, at 3000 ft. Terraneous.	
GENUS 39. ALLANTODIA.					
1	A. BRUNNONIANA - - <i>Wall.</i>	3   275   Idem	385   Idem - 2543   S   159   Idem	Common in the forests of the Central Province, 2000 to 4000 ft. Terraneous.	
GENUS 40. ACTINIOPTERIS.					
1	A. RADIATA - - <i>Link.</i>	3   276   Idem	386   Idem - 1342   S   124   Idem	Trincomalee, <i>Gardner.</i> Gouagamma, near Kaudy, <i>Thwaites.</i>	
13	A. (POLYSTICHUM) AURICULATUM <i>Sw.</i>	4   11   Idem - pl. 218   389   Idem - 1366   S   120   Idem	Common in the forests of the Central Province, about 5000 ft. Terraneous.		

### GENUS 43. ASPIDIUM.

Hooker & Baker's <i>Synopsis Filicium</i> .				Hooker's <i>Species Filicium</i> .				Thwaites' <i>Enumeratio.</i>				Beddome's <i>Ferns of British &amp; Southern India.</i>				Habitat, etc.			
NO.	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.
18	A. (POLYSTICHUM) ACULEATUM <i>Str.</i>	4	18	Idem	390	Idem	1376, 8503	S	121	Idem									Common in the forests of the Central Province, above 5000 ft.
27	A. ( ) ANOMALUM <i>Hk. &amp; Thw.</i>	4	27	Idem	390	Idem	-	B	219	Idem									Horton Plains and Happotella, 5000 to 6000 ft. <i>Thwaites.</i> Probably dies off during part of the year.
28	A. ( ) AMABLE <i>Hk.</i>	4	25	Idem - pl. 225	390	Idem -	3287	S	109	Lastrea Annabilis, <i>Moore</i>									Not uncommon in the forests of the Central Province, 5000 to 6000 ft. Terraneous.
37	A. ( ) ARISTATUM <i>Str.</i>	4	27	Idem	390	Idem	1373, 3384	S	101	Lastrea Aristata, <i>Moore</i>									Common in the forests of the Central Province, 1500 to 6000 ft. Terraneous.
37	A. ( ) CONIFOLIUM <i>Wall.</i>	4	28	A. Aristatum, <i>var. β.</i> Conifolium, <i>Wall.</i>	Addenda -	3938	B	261	Lastrea Conifolia, <i>Wall.</i>										Common in the forests of the Central Province, 4000 to 6000 ft.
55	A. MEMBRANACEUM - <i>Hook.</i>	4	50	A. Giganteum, <i>var.</i> Minor	390	A. Giganteum, <i>var.</i> Minor	S	243	Sagenia Gigantea, <i>Bl.</i> <i>var.</i> Minor									Common in the Matale district, about 1000 to 1500 ft. Terraneous.	
		5	105	A. Membranaceum, <i>Hk.</i>															
GENUS 44. NEPHRODIUM.																			
10	N. (LASTREA) HIRTIPES <i>Hk.</i>	4	115	Idem - pl. 249	392	Aspidium Hirtipes, <i>Bl.</i> 1291		S	96	Lastrea Hirtipes									Common in the forests of the Central Province, above 3000 ft. Terraneous.
29	N. ( ) CALCARATUM <i>Hk.</i>	4	93	Idem	391	Asp. Calcaratum, <i>Bl.</i> 1363, 3273, 992, 3050		S	246	L. Calcarata, <i>Bed.</i> L. Falciolla, <i>Hook.</i>								Very common at all elevations, up to 6000 ft., in the Western, Central and Southern Provinces. Terraneous.	
47	N. ( ) BEDDOMEI <i>Baker</i>			New species	391	Asp. Gracilescens, <i>Bl.</i> 1287		S	110	L. Gracilescens, <i>HK.</i>								Very common in swampy places about Newera Eliha.	
53	N. ( ) PROLIXUM <i>Baker</i>	4	109	N.(L.)Ochthodes, <i>Hk.</i> <i>var. β.</i> A. Tylodes, <i>Kze.</i>	392	Asp. Ochthodes, <i>Kze.</i> 975		S	106	L. Ochthodes, <i>Kze.</i> L. Tylodes, <i>Kze.</i>								Common in the higher forests of the Central Province. Terraneous.	
72	N. ( ) SYRMATICUM <i>Baker</i>	4	115	N. (L.) Spectabile, <i>Hk.</i>	392	Asp. Spectabile, <i>Bl.</i> 3274		S	108	L. Spectabilis, <i>J. Sm.</i>								Forests of Ootawella. Terraneous.	
73	N. ( ) FILIX-MAS <i>Rich</i>	4	116	Idem, <i>var. β.</i>	392	Asp. Filix-mas 1364		S	111	L. Patentissima, <i>Bed.</i>								Forests about Newera Eliha. Terraneous.	
83	N. ( ) FLACCIDUM <i>Hk.</i>	4	133	Idem - pl. 263	391	Asp. Flaccidum, <i>Bl.</i> 3802		S	250	L. Flaceida, <i>Hook.</i>								Wattakelly Hill. Forests about Newera Eliha. Terraneous.	
94	N. ( ) SPARSUM <i>Don</i>	4	132	N. (L.) Purpurascens, <i>Hk.</i> pl. 262.	392	Asp. Sparsum, <i>Spr.</i> & <i>var. β.</i> Latia, <i>Moore</i> 1368-70, 3383		S	103	L. Sparsa, <i>Moore</i> 248							Abundant in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, above 3000 ft. 1368		
95	N. ( ) UNDULATUM <i>Baker</i>			New species	444	Asp. Undulatum, <i>Thw.</i> 3858		S	271	Lastrea Undulata, <i>Thw.</i>								On the upper part of Wattakelly Hill. Terraneous.	
96	N. ( ) DEPARIODIES <i>Hk.</i>	4	139	Idem	393	Asp. Deparioides 3062		S	104	Lastrea Deparioides, <i>Hook.</i>								In the forests of the Southern Province, up to 1000 ft. Terraneous.	
97	N. ( ) THWAITESII <i>Baker</i>			New species	392	Asp. Conicum, <i>Thw.</i> 3798		S	247	Lastrea Conicum, <i>Thw.</i>								In the forests of the Southern Province, about 2000 ft. Terraneous.	
117	N. ( ) ODORATUM <i>Baker</i>	4	141	N. (L.) Eriocarpum, <i>Decne.</i>	Addenda -	3888	S	95	Lastrea Odorata, <i>Bory</i>									On rocks on the Eastern Ranges of Central Province, Beckett.	

124	N. (LASTREA) RECEDENS <i>Hook.</i>	4	135	Idem - - pl. 265	393	Aspid. Recedens, <i>Mett.</i> 1374	S   98	Lastrea Recedens, <i>J. Sm.</i>	Common in the forests of the Central Province, 2500 to 5000 ft. Terraneous.
126	N. (, ) MEMBRANTOLLUM <i>Prestl.</i>	4	131	Idem - - pl. 261	390	A. Membranifolium, <i>Mett.</i> 3061, 3096	S   102	Lastrea Membrani- folia, <i>Prestl.</i>	Not uncommon in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, 4000 to 5000 ft. Terraneous.
134	N. (, ) INTERMEDIUM <i>Baker</i>	4	135	N. (L.) Blumei, <i>Hk.</i> in part	392	Aspid. Blumei 3059	S   249	Lastrea Intermedia, <i>Bl.</i>	Forests of East Mafale, 2000 to 3000 ft. Ter- raneous.
136	N. (, ) OBTUSILOBUM <i>Baker</i>		New species		392	An var. $\beta$ . A. Blumei ? 3142	B   296	Idem	Forests of the Central Province, above 5000 ft. Terraneous.
137	N. (, ) BORYANUM <i>Baker</i>	4	133	N. (L.) Divisum, <i>Hk.</i>	392	Asp. Divisum, <i>Wall.</i> 3097	S   97	Lastrea Boryana, <i>Will.</i>	Forests of the Central Province, 4000 to 5000 ft. Terraneous.
139	N. (, ) SETIGERUM <i>Baker</i>	4	142	H. (L.) Tenericaule, <i>Hk.</i> , pl. 269	393	Asp. Tenericaule, 1286, 1365	S   99	Lastrea Setigera, <i>Bl.</i>	Common in the Central Province, in shady places, 1500 to 3000 ft. Terraneous.
Page 455	N. (, ) WALKERÆ <i>Hooker</i>	4	233	Pol. (Phrag.) Walkeræ, <i>Hk.</i> <i>Hook.</i>	444	Pol. Walkeræ, <i>Hk.</i>	S   234	Polypod. Walkeræ, <i>Hooper</i>	In the forests of the Southern Province and of Saffragam, up to 3000 ft. Terraneous.
	N. OTARIA - - - Baker	4	62	N. Aristatum, <i>Hk.</i> pl. 238	390	Aspid. Otaria, <i>Kze.</i> , 1299	S   83	Pleocnemia Aristata, <i>Hook.</i>	Gonagamma, <i>Thw.</i> Pittawella villages, <i>Beckett.</i> Dies off during part of the year.
	N. UNITUM - - - <i>R. Br.</i>	4	79	N. Propinquum, <i>Br.</i>	391	Asp. Propinquum, 705	S   89	Neph. Propinquum, <i>R. Br.</i>	Western and Southern Provinces, in moist and marshy places.
	N. PTEROIDES - - <i>J. Sm.</i>	4	73	N. Terminans, <i>J. Sm.</i>	391	Aspid. Terminans, <i>Wall.</i> 990	S   90	N. Terminans, <i>J. Sm.</i>	Common in forests of the Central Province, below 3000 ft. Terraneous.
165	N. EXTENSUM - - <i>Hook.</i>	4	72	N. Extensem, <i>Bl.</i>	391	Aspid. Extensem, 3391, 3498 <i>Bl.</i>	S   85	N. Extensem, <i>Bl.</i>	Not uncommon in the forests of the Central Pro- vince, 3000 to 4000 ft., and Haphootelle. Terraneous.
171	N. CUCULLATUM - - Baker	4	81	N. Unitum, <i>Sieb.</i>	391	Aspid. Unitum, <i>Mett.</i> 973	S   88	N. Unitum, <i>Sieb.</i>	Very common on banks and road-sides in the Central Province and Ouvalah, up to 5000 ft.
172	N. HENKEANUM - - <i>Prestl</i>	4	75	Idem					
178	N. AMBOINENSE - - <i>Prestl</i>	4	75	Idem	391	Addenda - 3391			
179	N. ARBUSCULA - - <i>Desv.</i>	4	74	Idem	391	Aspid. Arbuscula, <i>Desv.</i> 1359	S   87	Idem	Small form: — Kitool Galla, Ambagamor, <i>Thw.</i> Large form: — Ambawella and Odapussellawa, about 5000 ft. Terraneous.
183	N. PENNIGERUM - - - <i>Hk.</i>	4	82	N. Pennigerum, <i>Bl.</i>	391				Common in the forests of the Central Province, about 3000 to 5000 ft. Terraneous.
187	N. MOLLE - - - <i>Desv.</i>	4	67	Idem	391	Idem	S   84	Idem	Not uncommon in the forests of the Central Pro- vince, 2000 to 4000 ft. Terraneous.
194	N. TRUNCATUM - - <i>Prestl.</i>	4	77	N. Abruptum, <i>Pr.</i> pl. 241	391	Aspid. Eusorum, <i>Thw.</i> 3064	B   130	N. Eusorum, <i>Thw.</i>	Very common in the Western, Central and South- ern Provinces, at all elevations up to 6000 ft. Ter- raneous.
205	N. (SAGENIA) SUBTRAPHYLLUM <i>Baker</i>	4	52	Asp. Subtraphyllum, <i>Hk.</i>	390	A. Subtraphyllum, <i>Hk.</i> 1300	B   48	Sag. Subtraphylla, ,,	Not uncommon at low elevations about Kurunu- galla and Rattotta. Terraneous.
211	N. (, ) POLYMORPHUM <i>Baker</i>	4	54	A. Polymorphum, <i>Wall.</i> 1354	390	A. Polymorphum, <i>Wall.</i>			Not uncommon in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, 2000 to 5000 ft. Amongst rocks.
217	N. (, ) DECURENS <i>Baker</i>	4	47	Asp. Pteropus, <i>Kze.</i>	390	Aspid. Pteropus, <i>Kze.</i> 1355	S   82	Sagenia Pteropus, <i>Moore</i>	Common about the forests of Mafale, 1500 to 3000 ft. Terraneous. Dies off during N.E. monsoon.
	& var. MINOR				438	, var. $\beta$ .	S   245	Ditto, var. Minor	Peradeniya Garden, <i>Thwaites.</i>
									3808

NO.	SPECIES.	Hooker's <i>Species Filicum.</i>		Thwaite's <i>Enumeration.</i>		Beddome's <i>Ferns of British &amp; Southern India.</i>		HABITAT, ETC.	
		VOL.	PAGE	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE		
121	N. (SAGENIA) CICUTARIUM <i>Baker</i>	4	48	Aspid. Cicutarium, S. <i>Baker</i>	390	Asp. Cicutarium, <i>St.</i> 1356	S	81	Sagenia Coadunata, Moore
	(, ) SIMULANS <i>Baker</i>			New species	390	, var. <i>β.</i> 3331	S	244	S. Thwaitesi, <i>Bed.</i>
23	N. (, (GIGANTEUM) <i>Baker</i>	4	50	Aspid. Giganteum, <i>Bl.</i>	390	Asp. Giganteum, <i>Bl.</i>	S	80	Sag. Gigantea, <i>Bl.</i>
				<i>Bl.</i>	1357				Common in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, 2000 to 4000 ft. Terreneous.

## GENUS 45. NEPHROLEPIS.

## GENUS 46. OLEANDRA.

2	O. MUSAFOLIA	-	Kunze	New species				
					393	O. Neriiformis, Cuv. 1878	S	91 O. Neriiformis, Cuv. 1878

## GENUS 48. POLYPODIUM.

148	P. OBLIQUATUM	-	-	B <i>l.</i>	4	190	Idem	-	pl. 276	394	Idem	-	1284	S	267	Idem	Common on trees and rocks in the forests about Newera Ellia.		
149	P. REPANDULUM	-	-	Mett.	4	190	P. Obliquatum, <i>Bl.</i> in part [see Note].		C. P. 1290									Not common. In the forests about Rambolle, and in the Mooroowa Coole, on trees.	
149	P. THWATESII	-	Baldome				New species	Addenda	-	3900	B	188	Idem					Forests about Dickoya, on trees, not common.	
151	P. MINUTUM	-	-	B <i>l.</i>	4	188	Idem		394	P. Parvulum, <i>Bory</i> 3073	B	189	P. Subfalcatum, <i>Bl.</i>					Not uncommon in the forests of the Central Province, above 3000 ft., on trees.	
168	P. DECORUM	-	-	Brack.	4	179	Idem		439	Idem	-	3816	S	238	Idem			Singhe Rajah forest, <i>Thwaites.</i>	
278	P. (NIPHOBOLUS) ADNASCENS	5	47	Idem				395	Idem	-	993, 3293	S	184	Niph. Adnascens, <i>Sw.</i>				Common on rocks and trees in the Western and Central Provinces, up to 2000 ft.	
280	P. (, ) PANNOsum	5	49	P. Lingua, <i>Sw.</i>				395	P. Lingua, <i>Sw.</i>			S	240	Niph. Lingua, <i>Sw.</i>				Not uncommon in the warmer parts of the island, up to 3000 ft., <i>Thwaites.</i>	
287	P. (, ) FISSUM	-	5	P. Porosum, <i>Wall.</i>				395	P. Porosum, <i>Wall.</i>			S	183	Niph. Fissus, <i>Bl.</i>				Common on trees and rocks in the forests of the Central Province, 3000 to 5000 ft.	
293	P. (, ) GARDNERI	5	51	Idem				395	Idem	-	988	S	241	Niph. Gardneri, <i>Mett.</i>				Common on rocks and trees in the Central and Southern Provinces, up to 3000 ft.	
304	P. (PHYMATODES) LINEARE	5	57	P. Loriforme, <i>Wall.</i>				394	P. Wightianum, <i>Wall.</i>			S	280	Peopeltis Lineare, <i>Thunb.</i>				Common in the forests about Newera Ellia, and Hackingala, on rocks and trees.	
314	P. (, ) LANCEOLATUM	5	56	P. Lepidotum, <i>Willd.</i>					Addenda	-	8988	S	181	Pleop. Lanceolata, <i>Thunb.</i>				Ambawella estate. On rocks and stumps amongst the coffee trees.	
339	P. (, ) MEMBRANACEUM	5	70	Idem				395	Idem	-	1298	S	177	Pleop. Membranaceum, <i>Don</i>				On rocks and trees in the forests of the Central Province, 2000 to 5000 ft. Dies off during N.E. monsoon.	
341	P. (, ) IRIODES	5	67	Idem				395	Idem	-	3799	S	178	Pleop. Irioides, <i>Lam.</i>				Below Pittavella estate, on trees and rocks.	
350	P. (, ) PTEROPUS	5	75	P. Tridactylon, <i>Wall.</i>				395	P. Tridactylon, <i>Wall.</i>			S	179	Pleop. Pteropus, <i>Bl.</i>				Mooroota, Gardner. Ambegamoa, <i>Thw.</i> Grows in water.	
355	P. (, ) TRITIDUM	5	77	P. Oxylobum, <i>Wall.</i>				395	P. Oxylobum, <i>Wall.</i>			S	175	Pleop. Tritida, <i>Don</i>				Common on rocks and trees in the forests about Newera Ellia and Oodapussellava. Dies off during the N.E. monsoon.	
362	P. (, ) PHYMATODES	5	82	Idem				395	Idem	-	1297	S	173	Pleop. Phymatodes, <i>L.</i>				Common at low elevations in the Western and Central Provinces, on banks, rocks and trees.	
363	P. (, ) NIGRESCENS	5	81	Idem				395	Idem	-	1296	S	176	Pleop. Nigrescens, <i>Bl.</i>				Common on rocks and boulders in the forests of the Central Province, 2000 to 4000 ft. Dies off.	
366	P. (, ) DILATATUM	5	85	Idem					Addenda	-	3973	B	122	Pleop. Dilatata, <i>Wall.</i>				Forest above Telgama, about 4000 ft. Rare.	
381	P. (DRYNARIA) QUERCIFOLIUM	5	96	Idem				395	Idem	-	3265	S	187	Idem				Extremely abundant on rocks and trees in the Western, Central and Southern Provinces, at all elevations up to 3000 ft.	
382	P. (, ) LINNEI	<i>Bory</i>		Included with the foregoing species						Included with the foregoing species			B	315	Idem				Western Province, near Colombo.
6	M. JUNGHOONI	-	Hook.	5	123	Idem	-	pl. 289	381	Vaginularia Jung-huumii, <i>Mett., 1281</i>	S	210	Idem					On rocks and trees in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, about 3000 ft.	

### GENUS 51. MONOGRAMME.

6	M. JUNGHOONI	-	Hook.	5	123	Idem	-	pl. 289	381	Vaginularia Jung-huumii, <i>Mett., 1281</i>	S	210	Idem					On rocks and trees in the forests of the Central and Southern Provinces, about 3000 ft.
---	--------------	---	-------	---	-----	------	---	---------	-----	---	---	-----	------	--	--	--	--	---

**Hooker & Baker's Synopsis Filicum.**

*Hooker's Species Filicium.*

*Thwaites' Enumeration.*

*Beddome's Ferns of British & Southern India.*

*HABITAT, ETC.*

NO. | SPECIES.

VOL. | PAGE

PAGE | SPECIES.

SPECIES.

VOL. | PLATE

SPECIES.

3	G. (LEPTOGRAMME) TOTTA <i>Schlecht.</i>	5	138	Idem	382	Idem	-	1292	S	49	Grammitis Tottii, <i>Pr.</i>	In the forests about Newera Ellia. Terraneous.
35	G. JAVANICA - - - <i>Blume</i>	5	145	Idem	382	G. Serrulata, <i>Bl.</i>		3264	B	57	Idem	In the forests about Newera Ellia and Mattoo-ratoo. Terraneous.
44	G. LEPTOPHYLLA - - <i>Dscr.</i>	5	136	Idem		Addenda	-	3934	S	270	Idem	On rocks above Hackgalla Gardens. Rare. Dies off during part of the year.
66	G. (SELLIGNEA) LANCEOLATA <i>Hook.</i>	5	156	Idem	382	Idem	-	3146	S	51	Loxogramme Lan-ceolata, <i>Presl</i>	On Pedrotalagalla, half-way up on the peak, on trees. Very rare.
69	G. (,,,) INVOLUTA <i>Don</i>	5	155	Idem	382	Idem	-	1302	S	50	Lox. Involuta, <i>Presl</i>	On rocks and trees about Newera Ellia forests. Common.

**GENUS 52. GYMNOGRAMMÆ.**

3	M. TRIPHYLLUM - - - <i>Sw.</i>	5	163	Idem	382	Idem	-	1193	S	56	Idem	Forests of Matale and Satrangan, about 2000 to 3000 ft. Terraneous.
4	M. THWAITESII - - <i>Hook.</i>		New species		382	Idem	-	3145	S	23	Idem	Forests of Matale, about 3000 ft. Terraneous.

**GENUS 53. MENISCİUM.**

5	A. PLANTAGINEUM - <i>Kaulf.</i>	5	170	Idem	382	Hemionitis Plantagineum, <i>Car.</i>	3290	S	52	Idem	Common on rocks in the forests of the Central Province, above 2000 ft.
7	A. RETICULATUM - - <i>Kaulf.</i>	5	169	Idem	382	Hem. Reticulata, <i>Forst.</i>	1305	S	231	Idem	Common at low elevations in the Southern Province, and up to 4000 ft. in Ouvah, on rocks.

**GENUS 54. ANTRÖPHYUM.**

1	V. ELONGATA - - - <i>Sw.</i>				438	Idem	-	3806	S	21	Idem	Very common in the forests of the Central Province, above 3000 ft., on rocks and trees.
3	V. (TENIOPSIS) FALCATA <i>Kze.</i>	5	182	Idem				3807	B	175	Teniopsis Falcata, <i>Kze.</i>	Forests of Hatgodde, Matale, and Elbedde Dickoya, on trees, <i>Beckett.</i>
7	V. (,,,) LINEATA <i>Sw.</i>	5	180	Idem	381	Idem	-	281	S	54	Teniopsis Lineata, <i>J. Sm.</i>	Forests of Southern Province, on trees, about 2000 ft.
9	V. (,,,) SCOLOPENDRINA <i>Thw.</i>	5	177	V. Zeylanica, <i>Fiv</i>		Idem	-	1304	S	212	Teniopsis Scolopen-drina, <i>J. Sm.</i>	In forests about Ratnapoora, and in the Southern Province, on rocks and trees, up to about 3000 ft.

**GENUS 56. VITTARIA.**

5	T. BLECHNOIDES - - <i>Sw.</i>	5	187	Idem					3922	B	54	Idem	In the forests about Galle and Ratnapoora. Terraneous.
2	D. PILOSELLOIDES - <i>Presl</i>	5	190	Idem	381	Idem	-	3076	S	55	Idem	Very common on trees about Colombo, and all over the Western and Central Provinces, below 2000 ft.	

**GENUS 59. HEMIONITIS.**

2	H. CORDATA - - - <i>Presl</i>	5	192	Idem	382	Idem	-	1309	S	53	Idem	Common on rocks and banks in the Western and Central Provinces, at all elevations up to 3000 ft.
---	-------------------------------	---	-----	------	-----	------	---	------	---	----	------	--

### GENUS 60. ACROSTICHUM.

7   A. (ELAPHOGLOSSUM) CONFORME   5   198   Idem   380   A. Marginatum, <i>Wall.</i>   S   198   Elaphog. Conforme, <i>Schott.</i>	Common in the forests of the Central Province, above 4000 ft., on rocks and trees.							
48   A. ( , ) SPATHULATUM <i>Bory</i>       New species   380   A. Spathulatum, <i>Bory</i>   989	On rocks in the forests about Newera Ellia, and in the Southern Province, at a much lower elevation.							
65   A. ( , ) SQUAMOSUM <i>Sw.</i>   5   239   Idem   380   Idem   -   3292   S   197   E. Squamosum, <i>J. Sm.</i>	Above Rambodde, at about 5000 ft., on trees. Flowers in August to November.							
68   A. (STERNOCHLENA) SCANDENS   5   249   Idem   380   Idem   -   1312   S   201   Stenoch. Scandens, <i>J. Sm.</i>	Very common. Climbing on trees in the Western, Central and Southern Provinces, up to 2500 ft. Flowers August to October.							
84   A. (EGENOLFIA) APPENDICULATUM <i>Willd.</i>   5   251   Idem   380   Idem   -   1314   S   194   Polybotrya Appen-diculata, <i>J. Sm.</i>	Very common amongst stones in the beds of streams in the forests of the Central Province, up to 5000 ft.							
95   A. (GYMNOPTERIS) VARIABLE <i>Hook.</i>   5   277   A. (Leptocheilus) Variable, <i>Hoole</i>   381   A. Decurrens, <i>Hoole.</i> (1157) 1317-8   B   274   Gymnop. Variable, <i>HK.</i>	The simple-fronded form is common on rocks and banks in the forests of the Central Province, from 3000 to 6000 ft. The pinnate form grows in the forests about Matale, about 3000 ft., abundantly. Flowers during the S.W. monsoon.							
97   A. ( , ) QUERCIFOLIUM <i>Retz.</i>   5   279   A. (Lept.) Quercifolium   381   Idem   -   1319   S   47   G. Quercifolium, <i>Bernh.</i>	Common in the Western Province about Colombo, on road-side banks.							
107   A. ( , ) VIRENS, <i>Wall.</i>   5   261   A. (Heteroneuron) Virens   380   A. (Pœcil.) Hookerianum, <i>Moore</i> 1313   S   203   Pœciliopteris Termino-nans, <i>Wall.</i>	Oodawella forests. Terraneous.							
109   A. (CHRYSODIUM) LANCEOLATUM <i>Hook.</i>   5   276   A. (Leptocheilus) Lanceolatum, <i>HK.</i>	Saffragam forests, 2000 to 3000 ft. Terraneous.							
A. ( , ) WALLII, <i>Edder</i>       New species	On rocks and stones in river-beds of streams, Rambolle and below Pittawella.							
127   A. ( , ) AUREUM, <i>L.</i>   5   266   Idem   380   Idem   -   1315   S   204   Idem	In a rocky ravine, Moorowa, Southern Province, on mossy stones.							
127   A. (HYMENOLEPIS) SPICATUM, <i>L.</i>   5   280   Idem   381   Idem   -   1303   S   46   Hymenol. Spicata, <i>Prestl</i>	In swamps about Galle and Colombo. Very abundant.							
1   O. JAVANICA - - <i>Blume</i>	Not uncommon in the forests of the Central Province, 2000 to 4000 ft., on trees.							
SUB-ORDER 3. OSMUNDACEÆ.								
GENUS 62. OSMUNDA.								
GENUS 64. SCHIZÆA.								
16   S. (ACTINOSTACHYS) DIGITATA	379   Idem   -   2988   S   77   Idem	Very common on rocks in the beds of streams, in the forests about Newera Ellia.						
2   L. DICHOTOMUM - - <i>Sw.</i>	379   L. Circinatum, <i>Sw.</i>   S   62   Idem	In low jungles of Saffragam and Western Province. Terraneous.						
GENUS 68. LYGODIUM.								
GENUS 69. SCHIZÆA.								
16   S. (ACTINOSTACHYS) DIGITATA	379   Idem   -   3105   S   268   Idem	Not uncommon. Climbing on trees in the forests and elanus of the Western, Central and Southern Provinces, up to 2000 ft.						

Hooker & Baker's <i>Synopsis Filicum</i> .		Hooker's <i>Species Filicium</i> .		Thwaites' <i>Enumeration</i> .		Beddome's <i>Ferns of British &amp; Southern India</i> .		HABITAT, ETC.	
NO.	SPECIES.	VOL.	PAGE	SPECIES.	PAGE	SPECIES.	VOL.	PLATE	SPECIES.
7	L. SCANDENS - - - Sw.			379	Idem - - 1404	S 61	Idem		Extremely common in all the low country, scrambling over small jungle.
10	L. PINNATIFIDUM - - Sw.			379	L. Japonicum, <i>Sw.</i> 1405	S 63	L. Flexuosum, <i>Sw.</i>		Common about Colombo, scrambling over hedges and low shrubs.
SUB-ORDER 5. MARIATTIACEAE.									
	GENUS 69. ANGIOPTERIS.								
1	A. ERECTA - - Hoffm.			379	Idem - - 1407	S 78	Idem		Common in the forests of the Central Province, 3000 to 5000 ft. Terraneous.
	GENUS 70. MARATTIA.								
1	M. FRAXINEA - - Smith			379	M. Sorbifolia, <i>Sw.</i> 3147	S 79	Idem		Not uncommon in the forests of the Central Province, above 5000 ft., in the beds of streams.
SUB-ORDER 6. OPHIOGLOSSACEAE.									
	GENUS 73. OPHIOGLOSSUM.								
4	O. NUDICAULE - - L.				Addenda - 3993	S 71	O. Parvifolium, <i>L.</i>		On patnas about Bambragalla, Matale.
5	O. VULGATUM - - L.			378	Idem - - 1408	S 72	O. Brevipes, <i>Bed.</i>		About Newera Ellia plain, in the open.
8	O. PENDULIFORME <i>Tr.</i>			378	Idem <sup>1409</sup> <del>1409</del>	S 269	<i>Idem</i> <sup>1409</sup> <del>1409</del>	<i>on trees at low elevations</i>	
	GENUS 74. HELMINTHOSTACHYS.								
1	H. ZEYLANICA - - Hook.			378	Idem - - 1411	S 69	Idem		In the hedge-banks about Colombo, and other parts of the Western and Southern Provinces.
	GENUS 75. BOTRYCHIUM.								
5	B. DAUCIFOLIUM - - Wall.			378	Idem - - 1410	S 68	B. Subcarnosum, <i>Wall.</i>		Not uncommon on the borders of streams in the forests of the Central Province, 2500 to 4000 ft. Terraneous. Dies off during part of the year.
6	B. VIRGINIANUM - - Sw.			378	Idem - - 3266	S 67	Idem. <i>Var. Lanuginosum, Moore</i>		Common under bushes on the plain of Newera Ellia. Dies off in January, and springs about June.

Note.—Several of these ferns disappear at certain times, and some are only in fruit at particular seasons; the collector should therefore be forewarned that he may so time his search as to save disappointment. It would, for example, be vain to seek for *Botrychium Virginianum* from January to April at Newera Ellia, though it is abundant there during the remaining months of the year. In a future and more extended work on the Ferns of Ceylon, the periods of springing, dying off, and flowering of all those species which have particular seasons will be more completely indicated. In this present sketch the indications given are very partial and imperfect, but may nevertheless be of some use.

## NOTES.

---

*Cyathea Hookeri*, Thw.—When in fruit, the fronds of this fern are apt to disappear in an unaccountable way; probably they are devoured by some animal. The plant is shy of fruit, and therefore collectors should not miss a chance.

*Diacalpe Aspidioides*, Bl., is scarce in the locality where it was first discovered, Blackpool, Newera Ellia, but is abundant and of much bolder growth at Kooroonda Oya, Mattooratloo.

*Hymenophyllum Exsertum*, Wall, is variable. None of the Ceylon forms of the plant agree closely with the figure in Hk. Sp. Fil., the pinnæ of which are distant and the sori few, whereas in some of our Ceylon ferns the sori are very copious, and in all the pinnæ are more or less close.

*Hymenophyllum Polyanthos*, Sw.—The extreme forms of this very variable fern are very distinct, but they are connected completely by intermediate forms. The typical form of Swartz's plant is found at Condagalla, above Rambodde, and the variety *Blumeanum* of Sprengel is abundant in the forests of Mooroowa Corle. Intermediate forms are to be found at Vicarton, Matale, and at the Peacock, Pusilawa. The species is described in Hk. Syn. Fil. as "wingless," but nearly all my specimens are winged, some to the very base of the stipes.

*Hymenophyllum Neesii*, Hk., has hitherto passed in Ceylon for *H. Tunbridgense*, a fern which does not exist there. It possesses, in common with *H. Tunbridgense*, the marked character of very sharply serrated margins, but is in other respects distinct, especially in being strongly crisped. Major Beddome figures our plant correctly in his 'Ferns of Southern India,' plate 265, but calls it *H. Tunbridgense*, and attaches to his figure Hooker's description of that species. There are no specimens from Ceylon in the Kew Herbarium, either of *H. Tunbridgense* or of *H. Neesii*.

*Trichomanes Muscoides*, Sw., is not uncommon in the higher forests, and is very variable. I cannot distinguish from it *T. Neilgherriense* or *T. Henzaianum*, of both of which I possess typical specimens. They seem to be identical with some of our varieties of *T. Muscoides*.

*Trichomanes Proliferum*, Bl., is not common. The only typical specimens I have seen were found in the southern province. Dr. Thwaites gives Ambagamoa as its habitat, which is very probably correct; but many of the specimens sent to Kew from Peradeniya under this name are pronounced by Mr. Baker to be *T. Pygidiferum*. It has often been remarked in Ceylon that *T. Proliferum* was very rarely proliferous, but it does not seem to have been suspected that the fern most commonly known as such was, in fact, of another species, until very lately. Very careful examination of my specimens, and comparison with those at Kew, satisfied Mr. Baker, however, that such was the case; and a very large proportion of what had been regarded in Ceylon as belonging to this species are truly *T. Pygidiferum*, L.

TRICHOMANES DIGITATUM, Sw., enters into our list in place of *Hym. Corticola*, Hk., which Mr. Baker finds to be identical with it. The older name therefore prevails.

TRICHOMANES FILICULA, Bory.—Ceylon specimens of this species have nearly always copious spurious venules, stipes winged to the base, and the wing of the stipes ciliated, characters not in accordance with the description in the Synopsis.

TRICHOMANES PYXIDIFERUM, L., is a very variable plant both in Ceylon and elsewhere, but particularly so in Ceylon. In the southern province specimens are found so small as to be mistaken for *T. Parvulum*. At the top of Telgamma Pass, above Hoolankanda, it has been found with fronds three to four inches long, and not more than half an inch broad. Between these extremes it is to be found in every intermediate form. It is distinguished from *T. Proliferum* by the absence of the proliferous character, and by drying flat and smooth, instead of shrivelling as that species always does.

TRICHOMANES EXIGUUM, Beddome, was discovered in the Telgamma forests by Mr. T. N. W. Beckett, and has since been found abundantly in the southern province and Saffragam. It is distinguished from very small forms of *T. Muscoides*, which it strongly resembles, by the large, wide-open mouth of the involucre, which is quite free from, and beyond the edge of, the frond, and also by long straggling deciduous hairs on the margin.

DAVALLIA (HUMATA) PEDATA, J. Sm., and VESTITA, Blume, seem to be one species, the extremer forms of which are so mingled and connected in different specimens that they cannot be distinguished by any constant characters. Specimens found a year ago at Ambawella by Mr. Wynn combine the characters of both species so completely that they may with equal propriety be assigned to either. In the extreme forms of these species, the most obvious difference is in the *cutting*, but in this respect the extremes are completely connected by every intermediate form possible. Both species are figured in Hooker's Sp. Fil., plates 41 and 45, and in these figures the distinguishing characters (apart from the cutting) appear to reside in the form of the involucre, and in the scaly character of the stipes. Beddome's figures also make the species differ from each other in these two characters; but they are inversely referred to the two species by these authorities. Beddome's figure of *Pedata* has the involucre globose, and that of *Vestita* funicular. In Hooker's figures these forms are reversed. The form of the involucre may probably depend on the development of the fruit within, and be more or less tumid accordingly. A careful examination of many specimens, and comparison with the *suites* of both species at Kew, afford no means of distinguishing between the two forms by any constant character, or combination of characters.

DAVALLIA PULCHRA, Don.—There seems to be some doubt as to this name. Our Ceylon fern is that figured in Hooker's Sp. Fil., plate 51, under the name of *D. Chærophylla*, Wallich.

LINDSAYA FLABELLULATA, Dry., is not uncommon in the forest of the central and southern provinces, and exists in every form intermediate between that of typical *Flabellulata* and typical *Tenera*. Dr. Thwaites, in his 'Enumeratio,' suggests the probability of their being varieties of one species; and copious specimens collected in different parts of the country confirm that view. They are united in the Synopsis.

LINDSAYA NITENS, Blume.—The simple form *L. Recurvata* is rare in Ceylon. It is found in the southern province.

LINDSAYA LANCEOLATA, Lab.—The simple fronded form *L. Griffithiana* occurs in the southern province, growing along with the typical form. At Etangwella, in Matale, this fern approaches *L. Heterophylla*, the pinnae being very distinctly again pinnate, but the pinnales are rounded, and have no main vein. In this respect they differ from the typical form of *L. Heterophylla*, and are probably distinct.

LINDSAYA HETEROPHYLLA, Dry.—The true typical form of this species, as distinguished from the abnormal form of *L. Lanceolata*, above mentioned, is rare. The venation is distinctly anastomosing; therefore the fern is a true *Schizoloma*, in which our species differs from that figured by Beddome.

ADIANTUM CAUDATUM, L., varies considerably from the densely villous, typical form, to the almost glabrous form of *A. Rhizophorum*; and from the almost entire form of pinna of *A. Edgworthii*, Hk., to the Matale type, in which the pinna is cut down nearly to the rachis. Specimens of all intermediate forms exist at Kew, and they are therefore united under one species in the Synopsis.

CHEILANTHES MYSURENSIS, Wall., attains a most luxuriant growth on the road from Rattotta to Oodelamana, with fronds 18 inches in height.

CHEILANTHES THWAITESII, Kuhn.—Dr. Kuhn, 'Linnæa,' vol. xxxvi., p. 82, is of opinion that our Ceylon species, hitherto referred to *C. Varians*, Hk., is, in fact, distinct; and, as Mr. Baker agrees in this opinion, the new name is adopted in my list on their authority. My own specimens of the typical Himalayan plant do not enable me to discover any specific difference between the two. The Ceylon plant is said to have a tendency to be white farinose underneath.

PTERIS HOOKERIANA, Agardh., regarded by Dr. Thwaites as a variety of *P. Cretica*, is distinguished by its having a distinct involucrum independent of the edge of the frond. The involucrum of *P. Cretica* is the revolute margin of the frond. This character is constant in the specimens at Kew, and in very numerous other specimens to which reference has been made. The species seems otherwise distinct, and is so regarded in the Synopsis.

PTERIS QUADRIaurITA, Retz, is extremely variable. In its simplest form it resembles *P. Crenata* in having its pinnae quite entire. Between this and the typical form of the plant, there exists in Ceylon every possible intermediate form. Perfectly simple and partly compound forms have been found growing from the same caudex. The greatest variety may be found in the Matale and Kurunagalla districts. One of these abnormal forms is figured by Beddome, who regarded it as a new species, and called it *P. Otaria*. Some specimens very closely resemble *P. Semipinnata*, from which species, however, all the forms of *P. Quadriaurita* are distinct. A specimen sent to Kew from Peradeniya by Gardner, under the name of *P. Semipinnata*, is clearly one of these abnormal forms of *Quadriaurita*. This specimen being the only authority for attributing the species to Ceylon, it is omitted in this catalogue.

PTERIS BIAURITA, L.—The Campterian character of this plant is said to be sometimes wanting. It is worthy of note, as distinguishing this species from *P. Quadriaurita*, that it is not subject to the very remarkable variations which characterise that species. It remains constant to its typical form elsewhere as well as in Ceylon.

PTERIS (CAMPITERIA) PATENS, Hk.—The Campterian venation in the deeply cut specimens in Ceylon is only to be observed in the very top of the frond, where extremely elongated costal arches are to be found quite close to the main rachis.

ASPLENIUM VULCANICUM, Bl., seems distinct from *A. Wightianum* in habit, texture and colour. The two species do not appear to be connected by intermediate forms in the herbarium at Kew, nor have I seen the connecting forms mentioned by Dr. Thwaites in his 'Enumeratio,' p. 383. About Newera Ellia some sportive forms of this species are to be found, in which the lobes at the points of the pinnæ are prolonged fantastically to an inch or more in length by about a line in width.

ASPLENIUM ERECTUM, Bory.—Of this very variable plant we have only the simple typical form, and that known as *A. Lunulatum*, of Swartz, a broader fronded plant with bolder pinnæ less deeply cut than the common plant. This latter is found in the forests of East Matale (Beckett).

ASPLENIUM FALCATUM, Lam., is a very variable plant, distinguished from *A. Caudatum* (which it often closely resembles, in the form and cutting of its fronds), by its long parallel, oblique sori, extending often from near the midrib to near the margin of the pinnæ. Several of our Ceylon forms of this species are indistinguishable from *A. Macrophyllum* as figured by Hooker, plate 197, Sp. Fil., and by Beddome, F., South India, plate 142.

ASPLENIUM CAUDATUM, Forst., is distinguished from the foregoing species by its two parallel rows of sori close to the rachis, in addition to which it has often other short oblique sori. It is very variable in regard to the shape and cutting of the pinnæ.

ASPLENIUM GARDNERI, Baker.—This plant has been hitherto known in Ceylon as *A. Macrophyllum*, but a careful comparison of our species with all the forms of *A. Macrophyllum* represented in the Kew Herbarium seems to prove it to be distinct. Gardner's specimen represented the plant imperfectly. Better specimens since received exhibit the character of the species more fully. Mr. Baker calls it *A. Gardneri*, and the old name *A. Macrophyllum*, therefore, disappears from our Ceylon list.

ASPLENIUM RESECTUM, L., is a very variable fern, the extreme forms of which differ very widely from each other, but are connected by intermediate forms. The greatest divergence from the typical characters is in a plant found in wet places in the high forests about Oodapussilawa. The stipes of this plant is thick and fleshy, the frond varies from six to eight inches in length, and the pinnæ are very large in proportion, being two inches long, and fully half an inch in width.

ASPLENIUM MACROCARPUM, Bl.—The several forms of this plant are all found growing in the same localities about Newera Ellia, and are well connected. The amplest fronded forms grow in the shade of dense forest.

**ASPLENIUM NIGRIPES**, Bl., embraces a wide range of plants of seemingly very different types.

The smallest has a deltoid frond not more than six inches each way, and is common in the forests about Newera Ellia. The next, in point of size, has an oblong-lanceolate frond about twelve inches in length, closely resembles *A. Filix-Faemina* in cutting, and is distinguished by long reddish spines on its rachis; this also grows about Newera Ellia, and is not uncommon. The largest attains a height of five to six feet, and grows on the banks of streams. This is *A. Gymnogrammoides* of Klotsch, as figured by Beddome (F. S. I.), plate 156. These forms differ from each other in important characters, besides the great disparity of size, such as the cutting and form of the pinnules, and in the colour and shape of the scales at the base of the stipes. They do not seem to be sufficiently connected by intermediate forms to be included under one species.

**ASPLENIUM (DIPLAZIUM) SYLVATICUM**, Presl.—The largest forms of this fern approach so closely in appearance to the simple form of *Latifolium* as to be hardly distinguishable.

**ASPLENIUM (DIPL.) MAXIMUM**, Don.—There seems to be some difficulty in precisely defining this species. Beddome's plant, *Dipl. Decurrents*, seems to be well marked. Other types included under this species at Kew do not seem to be so well defined. Some of my Ceylon specimens are left in doubt. Mr. Baker thinks they may be of a distinct species.

**ASPLENIUM (DIPL.) ASSIMILE**, Endl.—It seems clear that our Ceylon plant, hitherto known as *A. Australae*, cannot properly be included in that species, as it is not only different in the form and cutting of the frond from the typical forms of that plant, but is undoubtedly a *Diplazium*. Diplazioid involucres occur copiously in all parts of our specimens. The name is here adopted on the authority of Beddome, and the old name *A. Australae* is omitted from the present list of Ceylon ferns.

**ASPIDIUM (POLYSTICHUM) CONIFOLIUM**, Wall., having an erect caudex, seems specifically distinct from *A. Aristatum*, a smaller plant with a creeping rhizome.

**NEPHRODIUM (LASTREA) CALCARATUM**, Hk.—A very small and seemingly distinct form of this plant is found in the southern province at low elevations, C. P., 992. The pinnæ have almost entire edges, and are extremely narrow and acuminate. This extreme form is connected by intermediate forms up to the bold plant, with deeply lobed pinnae, which grows at Newera Ellia, C. P., 3273.

**NEPHRODIUM (LASTREA) SPARSUM**, Don.—If all the varieties presently included under this species are properly assigned thereto, it must be regarded as one of the most variable. It appears, however, to contain several distinct types, not fully connected together, and which it would be convenient to distinguish under separate names. Adopting Hooker's figure of *N. (L.) Purpurascens*, plate 262, vol. iv. Sp. Fil., and C. P. 1369, as the typical form, (= *Nephrodium Sparsum* of Don and *Aspidium Nitidulum* of Wallich), the form figured by Beddome as *Lastrea Deltoidea* (C. P. 1368) is remarkably distinct; the pinnules at the base of the pinnæ, both above and below, being *reduced*, whilst in the typical and other forms these pinnules are the largest. This type is found in Mooroowa Corle. Another very distinct type, found at Blackpool, Newera Ellia, C. P. 4007, resembles closely the fern figured by Beddome as *Lastrea Pulvinulifera*. Our plant differs from his figure, and still more widely

from the type of *Deltoidea*, in having the basal pinnules, both above and below, much the largest, and often again pinnate. This character, and the cushion-like mass of long bright, silky scales at the base of the stipes, give it a striking and distinct appearance. A third type is that now named by Mettenius and Kuhn *Linnæa*, vol. xxxvi., p. 119, *Aspidium Obtusissimum*. It is distinguished by its broad, rounded lobes and pinnules, and has its stipes clothed at the base with light brown chaffy scales, very different in character from the dense mass of long, acuminate, silky scales of the previously mentioned tpye. These types, though subject to such variations as are common to all species, do not appear to be so connected by intermediate links as at any time to lose their distinctive characters. There is yet another form, of which I have seen only three specimens; but as they are extremely small, it may be that they are stunted and abnormal.

**NEPHRODIUM (LASTREA) UNDULATUM**, Baker, has yet been found only in one locality, the upper cone of Wattakelly Hill. It there occurs both with and without the undulated stipes and rachis which form its distinctive character. Near the foot of the cone slightly undulated and perfectly normal fronds are often found on the same plant. Higher up the hill the undulated character becomes more strongly marked, and is to be found in its extreme development in plants growing between the tufts of grass near the summit. It does not appear, therefore, that this undulated character can be safely regarded as constituting a specific distinction, and in that case the plant must be comprised with *Purpuraseens*, the typical form of *Sparsum*.

**NEPHRODIUM HÆNKEANUM**, Presl, is included in this list on the faith of a specimen, numbered C. P. (53), from Ceylon, in the herbarium at Kew. It is very probable the plant may not lately have been distinguished from other members of this most troublesome group, amongst which there is a general and often puzzling resemblance.

**NEPHRODIUM AMBOINENSE**, Presl, is a variable plant. As it grows about Kitoolgalla, it is twelve to eighteen inches high, and its pinnæ are deeply serrated but scarcely lobed. As found about Oodapusselava and Ambawella, it is of much larger growth, attaining a height of four feet, and its pinnæ are cut a third of the way down into bluntnish, scarcely falcate lobes. Dr. Thwaites regards this latter plant as one of the numerous and perplexing varieties of the *Molle* group. It is included under *N. Amboinense* in this list, on the authority of Mr. Baker. It is rather more deeply cut and developed than the typical specimens of the species in the Kew Herbarium, but has the character well marked. It would be interesting to find a good series in Ceylon connecting the extreme forms found in the localities indicated.

**NEPHRODIUM (SAGENIA) DECURRENS, var. MINOR**, is a curious plant, bearing a distant resemblance to *Aerostichum Quereifolium*, with which Dr. Thwaites thinks it may be a hybrid. It would seem more probably one between *Decurrens* and *Subtriphyllum*, closely allied species, to both of which it bears a resemblance.

**NEPHRODIUM (SAGENIA) SIMULANS**, Baker, is the plant figured by Beddome, in his 'Ferns of Southern India,' plate 244, under the name *Sagenia Thwaitesii*. It seems well distinguished from *N. Giganteum* by its texture, highly polished stipes, and general characters; but as there is already a *Nephrodium Thwaitesii*, Mr. Baker gives this species the name by which it is here designated.

**POLYPODIUM PARASITICUM**, Mett.—Some specimens gathered about Hoolankanda, and erroneously referred to this species in my herbarium, are regarded by Mr. Baker as clearly distinct. They resemble very closely *P. Australe*, Mett., but it would be unsafe to refer them to that species without the confirmation of more numerous specimens. They differ from the typical form of *P. Parasiticum* in being of much thinner texture, and also in colour and general character. They have very much the appearance of a minute form of *P. Zeylanicum*. I have not seen the var. *Pilosiuscula* of Thwaites, except at Kew.

**POLYPODIUM THWAITESII**, Beddome, is included with *P. Repandulum*, Mett., in the Synopsis, but is now recognized as a distinct species, being characterized by its having a creeping rhizome, whilst that of *P. Repandulum* is upright; and notably by its strong odour of rhubarb.

**POLYPODIUM MINUTUM**, Blume.—This fern was formerly referred to *P. Parvulum*, Bory, and subsequently to *P. Subfalcatum*, Blume. It seems, however, to belong properly to *P. Minutum*, and is so classified in the herbarium at Kew, for which reason it is so named in this list.

**POLYPODIUM (DRYNARIA) LINNÆI**, Bory, does not seem to be specifically distinct from *Quercifolium*, but is retained here on the faith of specimens found in Ceylon which are considered to be typical.

**MENISCIUM TRIPHYLLUM**, Sw.—The normal form of this fern is triphyllate; but it departs widely from that type in some localities and cases, approaching sometimes so closely to the least divided forms of *M. Thwaitesii* as to be mistaken for that species. It is curious that the least divided forms of *M. Thwaitesii* are found in East Matale, on the same range of mountains, but on the opposite side of the range, where the most divided forms of *M. Triphyllum* grow. On this range, therefore, the two forms approach each other most closely. The pinnæ in both forms are of two kinds: the lowest are patent and acuminate, the upper ones point upwards, are blunt, and often falcate. The terminal pinna in both species, but especially in *Thwaitesii*, has a tendency to become pinnatifid, or divided more or less into lobes, which gradually pass below into the form of the upper pinnæ, and become sometimes stalked. It seems probable, therefore, that the lower, acuminate, regular pinnæ are the only true ones, and that the upper, blunt ones, are mere lobes or divisions of the terminal pinna.

**ANTROPHYUM PLANTAGINEUM**, Kl., seems to me to be very doubtfully distinct from *Reticulatum*, and these from *Semicostatum*. The only characters which are relied on as distinguishing the species respectively, are the distinct, wingless stipes, and broad, irregular form of *Plantagineum*,—the winged stipes, and narrower, longer frond of *Reticulatum*,—and the semicostate character of *Semicostatum*. Dr. Thwaites considers the best distinguishing character of *Reticulatum* to be its very numerous barren sporangiastra, which, in some instances, give the sori for a considerable length the appearance of a velvet pile. If *Semicostatum* were recognized as a distinct species, *Demi-semicostatum* would have an equal claim to be also distinguished.

**VITTARIA LINEATA**, Sw., has its fruit in some cases so closely resembling *V. Elongata* as to lose the *Tæniopsis* type altogether. None of the Ceylon species which I have seen have their sori completely independent of the outer margin of the frond. In some plants found

at Mooroowa, the outer margin or involucre is so extended and doubled back as to give the appearance of an extension of the frond beyond the line of the sorus, as in *Tæniopsis Falcata*; but even in this case the sorus, though submarginal for the greater part of its length, approaches and runs into the margin as it terminates. None of the Ceylon specimens seem to conform to the true type of *Tæniopsis*.

**ACROSTICHUM CONFORME**, Sw.—Under this species several varieties are comprised. In Ceylon there are two types, distinguished in Thwaites' 'Enumeratio' as *A. Laurifolium*, Thouars, C. P. 1810, and *A. Marginatum*, Wall., C. P. 1811. The former is now made into a new species, under the name *A. Commutatum*, Mettenius, Ann. Mus. Leyd., vol iv., p. 292. Specimens of this species, collected on Wattakelly Hill, have the stipes of the barren frond winged to the base, and that of the fertile frond much longer. But I am not certain that these characters are constant, or that they distinguish the new species.

**ACROSTICHUM ACUTUM**, Fée, MSS., is the plant which has hitherto been known in Ceylon as *Acrostichum Spathulatum*, Bory, of which Mr. Fée makes a new species, and, as Mr. Baker adopts his view, the plant appears under its new name in this list.

**ACROSTICHUM VIRENS**, Wall., is very variable, but the different forms of our Ceylon specimens are not considered separable. The form most nearly resembling *A. Repandum*, of Blume, and which Dr. Thwaites refers to that species, is considered to be a form of *A. Virens*, as is also the form *A. Hookerianum* of the 'Enumeratio,' though the two certainly appear very distinct. The pinnæ of the latter are much narrower, and their edges are deeply sinuated, whereas in the barren fronds of the former the edges are entire. The venation of the two forms is also different. In the former, the main veins are straight and fine, and the veinlets unite midway between them, rarely forming areolæ except in the long, terminal proliferous pinna. In the latter, the veins are all very conspicuous, especially the main veins, which are undulated, and the veinlets anastomose irregularly, forming copious areolæ.

**ACROSTICHUM LANCEOLATUM**, Hk.—Dr. Thwaites does not regard our plant as distinct from *A. Variabile*, Hk. It bears a very close resemblance to some of the simple forms of that plant, and its venation sometimes approaches nearly to that of *Gymnopteris*. It is not subject, however, to the remarkable variableness of *A. Variabile*, but remains constant to its simple typical form.

**ACROSTICHUM (CHRYSODIUM) WALLII**, Baker.—Dr. Thwaites regards this fern as a variety of the extremely variable species *A. Variabile*, but it differs widely from any specimen of that species and its allies in the herbarium at Kew, and has therefore been separated from them. It was found in a ravine, near Moorooawakka, in the Southern Province, and has not yet been discovered in any other locality. Numerous specimens present very constant and marked characters, which seem to distinguish them from all previously recognized species.

**OPIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM**, L.—We have two allied species of *Ophioglossum* in Ceylon, one resembling the figure of *O. Ellipticum*, Hk. and Gr., pl. 40, and included under the species *O. Nudicaule*; the other well represented by Beddome's figure of *O. Brevipes*, which would seem to be comprised under *O. Vulgatum*. Neither of these plants is typical; but, as the species are very variable, they are probably well classed under the species named.

The following are species which have been attributed to Ceylon, but are now either discarded or doubtful :—

56. **DAVALLIA (MICROLEPIA) MARGINALIS.**—No specimen of this species from Ceylon exists in the herbarium in Kew, nor is it known in Ceylon. There does not appear to be any authority for regarding it as a Ceylon species.
5. **PTERIS PELLUCIDA**, Presl.—The specimen from Ceylon in the Kew Herbarium under this name is undoubtedly *P. Hookeriana*, Agardh.
7. **NEPHRODIUM (LASTRÆA) CUSPIDATUM**, Baker.—Of this fern there is a specimen at Kew, sent by Dr. Gardner, numbered 1256, respecting which there must be some mistake, as that number is represented in the Peradeniya Herbarium by a plant of another genus, *Mangifera Indica*. All the other specimens are Himalayan, and it is worthy of remark that the specimen figured by Beddome, pl. 118 of his ‘Ferns of British India,’ though grown in Khasiya, was received by him from the Ceylon Herbarium! The plant is certainly Himalayan, and is not now known in Ceylon.
16. **PTERIS SEMIPINNATA**, L.—The specimen from Ceylon in the Kew Herbarium under this name is undoubtedly one of the numerous varieties of *P. Quadriaurita*, Retz.
180. **NEPHRODIUM ABORTIVUM**, J. Sm.—There seems to be no authority for attributing this fern to Ceylon.
71. **POLYPODIUM (GONIOPTERIS) LINEATUM**, Coleb.—There is a solitary and very imperfect specimen of this fern at Peradeniya, but it is otherwise unknown in Ceylon. There is a specimen at Kew from Mrs. Walker; but, as no specimen has been found by Dr. Thwaites and his indefatigable collectors, nor by any living collector, it can scarcely be included amongst existing Ceylon species.
139. **POLYPODIUM PARVULUM**, Bory.—The plants which have been so called are now referred to *Rcpandulum* and *Minutum*.
167. **POLYPODIUM FUSCATUM**, Bl., is represented at Kew by a specimen from Ceylon with the C. P. number, 1289, which is the number properly belonging to *P. Glandulosum*. There is some mistake here, and the species *Fuscatum* is not known by that or any other number at Peradeniya.

**POL. (NIPH.) ACROSTICHOIDES**, Forst.—A specimen from Ceylon of this species, at Kew, is four feet long by about half an inch wide, and fertile for a great part of its length. It is highly improbable that a fern of such remarkable character should have escaped the observation of all living collectors; nor is it likely that such a species would have been exterminated by the extensive coffee clearings. It seems more probable that it is not a Ceylon species, and that Gardner's specimen of this fern, like that of *N. Cuspidatum*, came from some other country.

**POL. (PHYM.) HETEROCARPUM**, Bl.—It is possible that this fern has been mistaken for *P. Membranaceum*, as they run very closely into each other. It is not known by Dr. Thwaites.

GYMNOGRAMME ASPIDIOIDES, Hooker.  
ACROSTICHUM VISCOMUM, Sw. } The foregoing remarks on *Neph. Cuspidatum* are probably  
equally applicable to these two species, which have been assiduously but vainly sought  
in Ceylon for many years. Gardner's specimen of *A. Viscosum*, at Kew, is without  
reference number.

ACROSTICHUM AXILLARE, Cav., is not a Ceylon species. There is no specimen from Ceylon at  
Kew, and it does not appear how it came to be attributed to Ceylon.

---

## ADDENDA TO THE 'ENUMERATIO.'

*From a Manuscript kindly given by Dr. Thwaites.*

	C. P.
Hymenophyllum Emersum, <i>Baker</i>	3360
Trichomanes Motleyi, <i>V. D. B.</i>	3972
" <i>Exiguuni, Beddome</i>	3957
Davallia Bullata, <i>Wall.</i>	3927
Lindsæa (Schizoloma) Heterophylla, <i>Dry.</i>	3861
Pteris Falcata, <i>R. Br.</i>	3933
" <i>Pellucens, Agardh.</i>	3945
Asplenium (Athyr.) Hohenackerianum, <i>Kunze</i>	3867
" ( <i>Dipl.</i> ) Decussatum, <i>Wall.</i>	3951
" ( <i>Aniso.</i> ) Smithianum, <i>Sm.</i>	3990
Aspidium Coniifolium, <i>Wall.</i>	3938
" ( <i>Lastrea</i> ) Eriocarpum, <i>Dee.</i>	3888
Polypodium Hirtellum, <i>Bl.</i>	3902
" <i>Cornigerum, Baker</i> , in <i>Syn. Fil.</i> , edit. 2 inedit.	4005
" <i>Thwaitesii, Beddome</i>	3900
" ( <i>Phym.</i> ) Lanceolatum, <i>L.</i>	3988
" ("") Dilatatum, <i>Wall.</i>	3973
Gymnogramme Leptophylla, <i>Desv.</i>	3934
Ophioglossum —?	3993

## LIST OF SPECIES PECULIAR TO CEYLON.

Cyathea Sinuata, *Hk.* and *Gr.*  
    " *Hookeri, Thw.*  
Hemitelia Walkeræ, *Hooker.*  
Trichomanes Exiguum, *Beddome.*  
Davallia (Microlepia) Majuscula, *Lowe.*  
Cheilanthes Thwaitesii, *Kuhn.*  
Pteris Hookeriana, *Agardh.*  
Asplenium (*Dipl.*) Zeylanicum, *Hooker.*  
    " (*Dipl.*) Thwaitesii, *A. Br.*  
    " (*Aniso.*) Smithianum, *Baker.*  
Aspidium (Polyst.) Anomalum, *Hooker.*  
Nephrodium (Lastrea) Undulatum, *Baker.*  
    " (Lastrea) Thwaitesii, *Baker.*

Nephrodium (Lastrea) Obtusilobum, *Baker.*  
    " (Lastrea) Walkeræ, *Hooker.*  
    " (*Sagenia*) Decurrens, var. minor.  
    " (*Sagenia*) Simulans, *Baker.*  
Polypodium Zeylanicum, *Mett.*  
    " *Cornigerum, Baker*, 4005.  
    " *Glandulosum, Hooker.*  
    " *Thwaitesii, Beddome.*  
    " *Repandulum, Mett.*  
    " (*Niph.*) *Gardneri, Mett.*  
Meniscium Thwaitesii, *Hooker.*  
Acrostichum Acutum, *Fée.*  
    " (*Chrysodium*) *Wallii, Baker.*

## EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE CATALOGUE.

Ag.	-	-	-	Agardh, Professor of Botany at Stockholm.
Baker	-	-	-	J. G. Baker, Curator of Kew Herbarium.
Bedd.	-	-	-	Major Beddoe, Conservator of Forests, Madras.
Bernh.	-	-	-	Bernhardi, Professor of Botany at Erfurt.
Bory.	-	-	-	Bory de St. Vincent, French Botanist.
Brack.	-	-	-	W. D. Brackenridge, Botanist.
R. Br.	-	-	-	Robert Brown, celebrated English Botanist.
Brong.	-	-	-	A. Brongniart, French Botanist.
Burm.	-	-	-	J. Burmann, Dutch Botanist.
Cav.	-	-	-	A. J. Cavanilles, Professor of Botany at Madrid.
Desv.	-	-	-	N. A. Desvaux, French Botanist.
Don.	-	-	-	D. Don, Professor of Botany at King's College.
Dry.	-	-	-	Jonas Dryander, Librarian to Sir J. Banks.
Endl.	-	-	-	Endlicher, Professor of Botany at Vienna.
Fée	-	-	-	A. W. Fée, Professor of Botany, Strasburg.
Fisch.	-	-	-	Fischer, a Russian Botanist.
Forsk.	-	-	-	P. Forskahl, Danish Botanist.
Forst.	-	-	-	J. R. Forster.
Hoff.	-	-	-	G. H. Hoffman, German Botanist.
Hk.	-	-	-	Sir W. J. Hooker, late Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.
Hk. and Arn.	-	-	-	Hooker and Arnott.
Hk. and Gr.	-	-	-	Hooker and Greville.
J. Sm.	-	-	-	John Smith, late Curator Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
Kaulf.	-	-	-	G. F. Kaulfuss, Professor of Botany, Leipsic.
Klot.	-	-	-	Dr. Klotsch, German Botanist.
Kuhn.	-	-	-	Dr. Kuhn, Berlin.
Kunze, Kze.	-	-	-	Kunze, Professor of Botany, Leipsic.
Labill.	-	-	-	J. J. Labillardière, French Traveller.
Lam.	-	-	-	Lamarck, celebrated Naturalist.
Lang. and Fisch.	-	-	-	J. G. Langsdorf, a Russian Botanist.
Linte	-	-	-	H. F. Linte, Professor of Botany, Berlin.
Linn. or L.	-	-	-	Linnaeus, celebrated Naturalist.
Mett.	-	-	-	Dr. Mettenius, Professor of Botany, Leipsic.
Moore	-	-	-	T. Moore, Curator of Chelsea Ap. Garden.
Poir.	-	-	-	Poiret, French Botanical Compiler.
Presl	-	-	-	C. B. Presl, Professor of Botany, Prague.
Raddi	-	-	-	J. Raddi, German Botanist.
Retz.	-	-	-	A. J. Retzius, German Botanist.
Reinw.	-	-	-	Reinwardt, Professor of Botany, Leyden.
Rich.	-	-	-	L. C. Richard, writer in Guiana.
Roth	-	-	-	A. G. Roth, German Botanist.
Roxb.	-	-	-	Dr. Roxburgh, English Botanist.
Schk.	-	-	-	C. Schkuhr, Dutch Botanist.
Schlecht.	-	-	-	Dr. Schlechtendahl, Professor of Botany, Berlin.
Schott	-	-	-	H. Schott, Director Royal Gardens, Vienna.
Sieber	-	-	-	Sieber, German Botanist.
Sm.	-	-	-	Sir John Smith, celebrated English Botanist.
Spreng.	-	-	-	C. Sprengel, Professor of Botany, Halle.
Sw.	-	-	-	Olaf Swartz, Swedish Botanist.
Thunb.	-	-	-	P. Thunberg, Dutch Botanist.
Thw.	-	-	-	G. H. K. Thwaites, Director Botanic Gardens, Ceylon.
V. D. B.	-	-	-	Van Den Bosch.
Wall.	-	-	-	Dr. N. Walliech, late Director Royal Gardens, Calcutta.
Willd.	-	-	-	C. L. Willdenow, Professor of Botany, Berlin.

## POSTSCRIPT.

---

SINCE the foregoing pages were printed, Mr. Baker has kindly informed me of the following revisions of our Ceylon ferns for the second edition of the Synopsis now in preparation.

**DAVALLIA TRICHOMANOIDES**, Bl.—There has been some uncertainty about the original type of this species, but it is now identified, and our Ceylon species is found to be very distinct. It is named *Dav. Schizophylla*, Baker.

**ASPLENIUM PERSICIFOLIUM**, J. Sm.—Our Ceylon species is *A. Zenkerianum* of Kunze, and is now regarded as distinct from the typical form of the Phillipine-Island original, differing therefrom in its shorter sori, entire edge and less woody stipes.

**ASPLENIUM JAPONICUM**, Thunb.—The Japanese type of this species resembles very closely our *Aspl. Thwaitesii*, insomuch that the only present representative of the species at Kew from Ceylon was sent by Dr. Thwaites as a “large form” of *Thwaitesii*, and with the same C.P. number, 1343. This number therefore represents both species in part, if, in fact, the two are really distinct. C.P. 3951, mentioned in the list of Dr. Thwaites’ addenda, page 11, as *Aspl. Decussatum*, Wallich, and hitherto referred to *A. Japonicum*, is a good species, differing from *Japonicum* chiefly in having an erect caudex. As there is already an *Aspl. Decussatum*, however, Mr. Baker gives the Ceylon species the name of *A. Polyrhizon*, owing to its dense mass of wiry roots. This is the species figured by Beddoe in plate 292 of his ‘Ferns of Southern India.’

Another Ceylon species included under *Japonicum* in the first edition of the Synopsis, will appear in the second as *A. Schkuhrii*, Thwaites. This plant has also an upright caudex. Its C.P. number is 3100, and it is figured in Beddoe’s ‘Ferns of Southern India,’ plate 230. To me this seems to run too close to some forms of the very variable species *Dipl. Decurrens* of Beddoe, which = *A. Maximum*, Don.

**POLYPODIUM PARASITICUM**, Mett.—The fern mentioned in the note at page 7 will appear as *Pol. Mediale*, Mr. Baker having decided, after a careful inspection of all my specimens, that it cannot be safely included under *P. Australe*, owing to the situation of the sori being further from the midrib than in that species.

**POLYPODIUM LINGUA**, Sw.—Dr. Kuhn describes our plant as a new species under the name of *Pol. Pannosum*, Mett. (*Linnæa*, vol. xxxvi. p. 141), which is distinguished from the typical *Lingua* of Japan by its sori, which fall (sometimes considerably) short of the edge of the frond. Its vestiture, which has no doubt suggested its name, is also closer and finer than in *Lingua*. Mettenius and Kuhn separate the Himalayan *Lingua* as a third species, under the name of *Heteractis*.

**ACROSTICHUM SPATHULATUM**, Bory.—The note at page 8 was written under the impression that Mr. Baker admitted the new species *A. Acutum* as distinct, but that is not his opinion, and our species remains in the Catalogue as before.

These revisions cause the following changes in the foregoing Catalogue, *viz.* :—

**DAVALLIA SCHIZOPHYLLA**, Baker, *vice D. TRICHOMANOIDES*, Hk.

**ASPLENIUM ZENKERIANUM**, Kunze, *vice A. PERSICIFOLIUM*, J. Sm.

Additional species:—

**ASPLENIUM POLYRHIZON**, Baker.

**ASPLENIUM SCHKUHRII**, Thwaites.

**POLYPODIUM MEDIALE**, Baker.

All peculiar to Ceylon.

$\frac{1}{2} \pi eV$











